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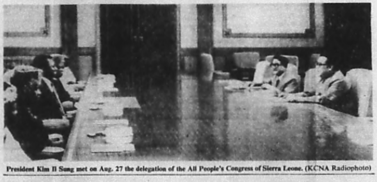
President KIM IL SUNG Receives Sierra Leone Del.

President Kim Il Sung received on August 27 the visiting delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone, KCNA reported.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by E.T.Kamara, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone and its Deputy Secretary-General.

Also present were Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Cho Yong Guk, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.



President Kim Il Sung met on Aug. 27 the delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Over 190 Mil. Signatures Support Korea's Reunion

A signature campaign supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is going on briskly in many countries of the world in response to the appeal of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, KCNA reported.

Participating in this world-wide signature campaign waged in various forms and methods are heads of state, party and government leaders, representatives of political parties and public organisations, prominent public figures and people of all circles of more than 40 countries and representatives of international and regional organisations. The number of participants has already surpassed 190 million.

In Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka, the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the People's National Assembly, all the members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, government ministers and Vice-Chairmen of the People's National Assembly signed their names in the signature paper.

In this country the signature campaign is actively participated in by functionaries of all the central and local revolutionary organisations and public organisations, officials of power bodies and administrative organs of all levels, employees of all companies and corporations, workers and men of education, culture, public health and the press.

The signature paper was signed by President Kenneth David Kaunda, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Defence and other ministers in Zambia.

The trade unions international of agricultural, forestry and plantation workers, the Organisation of African Unity and other international and regional organisations also participated in the campaign in the name of their members.

Functions for the signature campaign were arranged recently in Guyana.

A mass meeting was held in the capital of the country, at which representatives of political parties and public organisation signed their names in the signature paper on behalf of their organisations. They were followed by a large number of attendants.

Similar mass meetings were held at the Guyana Teachers' College and in the seat of the second province of Guyana.

The signature campaign has been participated in by the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, the Malian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Speaker of the Tanzanian National Assembly, the Mayor of Teheran of Iran, and party and government leaders, representatives of public organisations, members of committees for supporting Korea's reunification, members of organisations for friendship with the DPRK, scholars, lawyers, men of the press, personages and people of various circles in many other countries of the world.

The signature paper signed by representatives of Japanese political parties and public organisations on behalf of their organisations said:

We fully support the appeal issued by the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and demand an early reunification of Korea in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The signature paper signed by Iranian personages of various circles said:

We sign our names, hoping for the solution of the question of Korean reunification by the efforts of the Korean people and in a peaceful way without any outside interference and for the solution of the question through the great unity of the entire people in the north and south.

The signature paper signed by representatives of Swedish political parties and public organisations and figures of various circles noted.

We support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Pyongyangites Mark 10th Founding Ann. of RPR

Pyongyang report meeting celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was held at the People's Palace of Culture on August 25, KCNA reported.

A portrait of President Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform of the meeting place against the background of the flag of the Republic.

Attending the meeting together with working people of the city were Rim Chun Chu, Kim Hwan, Kim Man Gum, Chong Jun Gi, Hwang Jang Yop; Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Gi Mun, Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Sok Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; leading functionaries of public organisations and Pyongyang Municipal party and power bodies.

Kim Gwang Chon and Li Jong Do, Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, also attended the meeting.

Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made the report at the meeting (see the page 2).

Non-Aligned States Should Unite Under Banner of Independence

Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Forces

Today a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

Scared by the daily growth of the revolutionary forces of the world, the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain their rule.

All people of the countries of the new-emerging forces should turn the spearhead of attack against imperialism and dominationism. Only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and dominationism can the peoples of the new-emerging forces consolidate national independence, assure the independent development of their countries and build a new world free from all sorts of domination and subordination.

In order to fight stoutly against imperialism and other forms of dominationism, it is imperative to form a broad united front of new-emerging countries.

The non-aligned movement has appeared in the international life, reflecting these development trend and demand of our era. The movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of our times rallying a large number of countries in its ranks in the struggle against the reactionary forces of imperialism and colonialism.

The first and foremost reason why the non-aligned movement becomes a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era is that this movement reflects the main trend of the present era.

Anti-imperialism and independence is the most universal and dominant idea of our era and the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence is the main trend deciding the development of history in our time.

The non-aligned movement which has appeared in the arena of history with a mission to oppose domination and subjugation of all forms and build a free, independent and prospering new world, reflects the development trend of our era and embodies the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence in its purpose and nature and its principles and activities.

The second reason is that this movement is a mighty new-emerging force standing in confrontation with the imperialist reactionary forces at present.

In the international arena today no international movement is so powerful as the non-aligned movement uniting an overwhelming majority of countries of the world into an independent political force and no movement is practically waging a powerful joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism, vitally and urgently interested in the struggle against aggression and plunder by imperialism and colonialism as this movement.

As it is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force, the non-aligned movement has played and is playing a great role in the development of the world revolution and the international affairs.

Pointing out that the non-aligned movement is resolutely struggling against imperialism and colonialism to realize its lofty purpose and idea.

Through this struggle the non-aligned movement is dealing a heavy blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder and powerfully inspiring the oppressed peoples and the world people in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

This movement has made a great contribution to the struggle for defending the sovereignty of the people, preserving world peace and security, propelling the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, checking the arbitrariness of the imperialists in international relations and solving all international problems in the interests of the world people.

All the events taking place in the international life clearly show that apart from the non-aligned movement no important problem can be correctly solved.

Unity Essential to Victory

All-out efforts should be made to expand and develop the non-aligned movement which is necessary for the development of the revolution in our times. It is a common duty of all member nations to powerfully develop this movement. To this end, the unity should be guaranteed in the non-aligned movement.

To tighten the unity, non-aligned countries should, first of all, not be fussy about which countries are progressive and which not, but endeavour to find common denominators and unite with each other.

Non-aligned states should also base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes that arise between individual countries.

The consolidated unity is required to maintain independence. Non-aligned states, third world countries, must categorically reject all sorts of foreign interference and keep from following other countries blindly or acting as their benchmen.

To strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries is a source of the invincible might of the non-aligned movement and a decisive guarantee for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

To strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries is an important demand for strengthening this revolutionary force.

As it is an independent revolutionary force of our era, strengthening of the unity of the non-aligned movement is an indispensable condition for defending its character as an independent movement.

Today when the aggressive, splitting and alienating manoeuvres of the imperialists against the non-aligned movement are becoming ever more undisguised, it poses a more urgent problem to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries.

The imperialist aggressors try to keep the non-aligned countries, third world countries and developing countries under their domination, plunder them of their resources and use them in attaining a political and military aim by a neo-colonialist method.

The imperialists are keen to do divisive and disrupting manoeuvres against the non-aligned movement, which make it incumbent upon the non-aligned movement to defend its unity.

It is a vitally important problem for the non-aligned movement whether it frustrates the imperialists' manoeuvres to catch the non-aligned countries, developing countries in a new noose of subjugation and split and disintegrate them and defends the unity or not.

The non-aligned countries should counter the imperialists' splitting, alienating and disrupting manoeuvres with the strategy of unity. Only then is it possible for this movement to successfully cope with imperialist aggression and plunder as a united force.

It is a demand of the development of the world revolution and a demand of the times to defend the unity of the non-aligned movement.

To strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement is a common duty and an honorable task of all the peoples of the non-aligned countries.

The unity of the non-aligned countries can be a truly solid one only when it is based on independence.

If the non-aligned countries unite on the principle of independence, they can defeat any imperialists and solve all problems in the interest of the progressive people in the international arena.

The might of the non-aligned movement increases not only through the political unity of the non-aligned countries but also through their close economic cooperation.

New International Economic Order Must Be Established

The third world people should also establish a new international economic order.

The struggle to establish a new international economic order is, in essence, an acute anti-imperialist struggle for cutting off the life-line of the imperialists and, at the same time, is a righteous and progressive one for non-aligned countries to check the imperialist aggression and interference and realize the independence of the nation.

This struggle reflects, above all, the unanimous purpose and desire of all countries and nations to advance along the road of independence, opposing all forms of domination and subjugation.

The old internationale economic order is the chief obstacle to the realisation of the demand of those countries and nations which wish to advance along the road of independence.

Clinging to the old international economic order, the imperialists are dominating and robbing the peoples of the third world countries economically, with it as the main lever, and interfering by all means with the countries which have won national independence, in their advance along the road of independence and self-sustenance.

Under such condition, with the old international economic order left intact, the countries and nations cannot get rid of economic backwardness and poverty, the abominable consequences of the colonial rule, nor can prevent economic subjugation and exploitation by imperialism nor can establish foreign relations based on the principles of equality, mutual benefits and independence.

Therefore, the struggle to establish a new international order is a progressive and just struggle fully conforming to the fundamental demand of the era of independence for the people to shape their destiny independently and creatively.

The struggle to establish a new international economic order is a just cause of our times also because it reflects the demand of our times to finally eliminate the domination and plunder, by imperialist and colonialism.

Without liquidating the domination and robbery by imperialism, the countries and nations cannot realize independence nor can think of social progress and the prosperity of the nations.

Hence, it is an urgent demand of our times to oppose domination and robbery by imperialism and colonialism.

To establish a truly equal and fair new international economic order is of weighty significance in the struggle to consolidate political independence and accomplish the cause of national liberation in the non-aligned countries.

The imperialists and colonialists, the defenders of the old international economic order, are making desperate efforts to maintain their position at any cost. Under this condition, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, should unite closer and wage a relentles struggle to accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order based on independence and equailty.

And the non-aligned countries should realise many-sided cooperation and exchange while strengthening the independence of their national economy by displaying the spirit of self-reliance.

Accord Reached on DPRK's Payment to Japan

The DPRK and Japan on Aug. 28 reached a basic agreement on the repayment of Pyongyang's accumulated trade debts to Japan, allowing a 10-year postponement of the repayment deadline.

The agreement was reached between a group of Japanese creditors, including manufacturers, trading firms and banks, and a DPRK foreign trade bank delegation, after a month-long negotiation here.

The agreement was initialed by DPRK chief delegate Pang Hi Yong and Nomura Yoshihikb, representative of the Japan-DPRK Trade Settlement Council.

Formal signing of the agreement is expected in Pyongyang in October.

In the agreement, the DPRK agrees to pay 60 percent of the overdue interest, totaling 10 billion yen, on its accumulated import debts reaching 85 billion yen by the end of this year and the rest by next June; repay the principal debts and new interest on them between 1980 and 1989 in installments; pay the overdue interest, the rate of which should be the prevailing Euromarket interests rate plus a 1.25 percent premium; and deposit part of the payment it would receive for its exports to Japan with Japanese banks every month to repay the debts.

The broad agreement has been reached to contribute to the development of trade and economic exchange between the DPRK and Japan.

Trade cannot be developed between countries unless export and import are guaranteed according to the principles of mutual benefit, equality and reciprocity.

These principles have not been maintained in DPRK-Japan trade: Japan has discriminated against imports from the DPRK.

The reactionaries within and without are bent on slandering the DPRK, utilizing the problem of the overdue debts caused by the discriminative steps taken by the Japanese side.

Therefore, for the normalization of trade between the DPRK and Japan, an importance should be attached to the development of trade between the two countries, and particularly the dignity of the DPRK should be defended.

In the agreement reached on the payment of debts, the Japanese side promises to ease restrictions on imports from the DPRK. This will help develop Korea-Japan trade according to international trade practices.

Overdue debts resulted from investments made for the fulfilment of the 2nd Seven-Year Plan.

The DPRK doesn't have ample opportunities to earn foreign currency, because it has so far increased trade with socialist countries largely through the barter trade formula.

In addition, the oil crisis, throwing capitalist countries into a serious depression, affected adversely the prices of main exports of the DPRK. It is worth remembering that Japan took discriminative steps against the DPRK in violation of international trade usage and placed restrictions upon its exports to Japan.

The afore-mentioned facts prevented the DPRK from increasing exports to capitalist countries, making it suffer from foreign currency shortage.

However, it can be expected that the DPRK will get over these difficulties by developing a self-supporting national economy.

The DPRK increased industrial production in 1978 to 117 of the level in 1977, and industrial production in the first half of this year jumped to 116 percent of the performance in the corresponding period of 1978.

Quite a few newly-built factories have been put into operation in order to repay the expenditure for building.

The Japanese economic community and trading companies, beginning to realize a new economic development in the DPRK, are ready to import commodities from the DPRK to balance trade with the DPRK. This will help solve the problem of payment of the overdue debts correctly and enable DPRK-Japan trade to develop regularly in accordance with international trade practices.

KOREA FOCUS

Outrageous Behaviour of Foreign Concerns

People say that the economy controls politics. The south Korean economy as dominated by foreign capital is now plagued with a severe stagflation. Yet, foreign concerns there are thriving, generating a greater hatred from the population.

At the outset of this year, the Pak junta set the price increase ceiling at 10% for wholesale prices and 12% for retail prices. In March when oil prices were hiked by 9.5%, the respective figures were raised to 12% and 16%. As of the end of July, however, the wholesale price increase index stood at 19.9% and the retail price increase index at 14%. Then, the annual price increase ceiling was set at 24-25%, which is sure to be broken. During the second quarter year, 8,198 enterprises curtailed their operations, 1,623 corporations shut down their businesses, and 72 companies went bankrupt.

In such background, the living conditions of the people are becoming more difficult. According to a survey by the Korean Development Institute, in 1976, urban per-capita income per month was 9,432 won and rural per-capita income per month 7,890 won. Those with income less than that level totaled 5,198,000, or 14.8% of the entire population. According to an August 2 report by the Economic Planning Board, the average monthly wage of miners is 106,500 won, far below the monthly average living cost of city dwellers. The miners are known as high-wage earners. In case of the controversial Y.H. Trading Company which became bankrupt, skillful female workers got 50,000-60,000 won as their monthly wage, an indication of how many the poor and needy people are.

According to a Korea Industrial Bank survey, the low-income bracket people increased their income by 4.5% during the last three years, while the high-income bracket people boosted their income by 17.5% for the same period. Evidently, the income gap is growing. Large corporations are growing fast under the protection from the junta. A recent issue of *Fortune*, an American business magazine, announced the list of 500 major corporations of the world for 1978. Hyundae and eight other south Korean business groups rank among the leading corporations of the world. Those south Korean companies are either joint ventures with foreign capital or loan-operated corporations.

Recently it was reported that some foreign corporations had withdrawn from south Korea. They are minor companies with capital less than hundreds of thousands of dollars. Large foreign concerns continue to operate in south Korea with their profits rising sharply. According to an Economic Planning Board report, during the period from 1962 to June, 1977, a total of 712,680,000 dollars were invested in south Korea by foreigners, who remitted home profits of $173,200,000. Of that figure, $130,000,000 were profits from the U.S. investments in oil, motor, electronics and fertilizer.

As of May this year, a total of $13,319 million were invested in south Korea. Of them, the U.S. accounted for 27.6%, Japan 17.3% and international financing agencies 18.8%. Given the American say in those international money-lending agencies, the American position is absolutely dominant. In terms of direct investments, the U.S. comprises 18.3% and Japan 58.3%. The Americans are involved in large-scale and monopolistic corporations with hige profits.

Korea Oil Corporation ranked 199th among the world's 500 major corporations as listed by *Fortune*. That company, together with Honam Refinery and Kyongin Energy, dominate the oil industry of south Korea, but they all are subsidiaries of American corporations: The three are respectively joint ventures with Gulf, Cultex and Union oil corporations on a 50-50 basis. Their nominal presidents are Koreans, but management is under the complete control of the Americans. In case of Korea Oil Corporation, the American official, senior vice-president, represents the company, and controls management, budgets, employment, purchase and sales. The south Korean junta is responsible for the successful operation of that company. Korea Oil Corporation refines crude oil provided by Gulf Oil Corporation, uses oil tankers provided by Gulf Oil Corporation and guarantees profits for that American company. Such is the way how money controls politics.

On July 10, the oil prices were increased by 59%. Of that sweeping increase, 36.6% is supposed to cover the oil price increase announced by the OPEC, 3.7% to cover the 40 billion-won deficit caused by the heretofore import of high-priced oil, 2.3% to make up for the deficit resulting from the import of paraffin oil and 16.4% to meet the possible oil increase to be announced by the OPEC sometime this year. Obviously, the profits of the three oil corporations are the top consideration of the Pak junta in making the drastic hike. The oil price increase means a 10% decrease in the monthly income of the common people.

The sales and profits of the three oil refining companies are huge. Last year, the three recorded a total of 1,400 billion won of sales, just half of the yearly budget of the Pak junta. In terms of profits, Korea Oil Corporation netted 18.22 billion won, Honam Refinery 6.02 billion won and Kyongin Energy 3.75 billion won, 27.99 billion won in all, or $55,980,000. In terms of profit ratio, Cultex Oil Corporation recorded 76.8%, Honam Refinery 120.4% and Kyongin Energy 146.2%. Of those profits, Gulf Oil Corporation remitted home 6 billion won or $12,300,000, Cultex 1.5 billion won or $3,080,000. Gulf Oil Corporations managed to earn profits 1.5 times as much as its investment of $29,889,000 and Cultex profits 2.5 times as much as its investment of $12,147,000. It is therefore not surprising that they donated millions of dollars to the Pak junta.

The rapid growth of the south Korean economy represents that of foreign concerns. Voices are becoming stronger in various quarters of south Korea for the "revision of the unequal contracts."

Report at Pyongyang Meet Marking 10th Birthday of RPR

——By Kim Hwan, Member of Political Cmmittee of WPK CC

Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at a Pyongyang report meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification which was held on August 25 at the People's Palace of Culture.

He said:

The celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Revolutionary Party guided by the great Juche idea in south Korea is a great auspicious event in the history of the sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the south Korean people and the peaceful reunification of the country and a common fete for the entire people of the northern half of the Republic.

He, on the authorization of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, extended warm congratulations and militant greetings to the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and all the members of the party who have traversed a road of a sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the south Korean people and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Recalling that the south Korean revolutionaries initiated the founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and energetically made preparations for its founding underground, he said:

The founding of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on August 25, 1969, was a brilliant victory of the outstanding idea and policy of the great leader on the building of a revolutionary party of the working class, a precious fruit of the bloody struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries for building a vanguard party of Juche and a historic event of epochal significance in the struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and liberation.

With the emergence of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification guided by the great Juche idea, the exploited and oppressed working masses of south Korea came to have the true defender of their will and interests and reliable political headquarters possessed of a scientific fighting programme and ever-victorious strategy and tactics.

Over the past one decade since its founding, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has built its ranks into an invincible force, smashing the repeated reactionary offensives of the enemy and achieved proud successes in energetically organizing and waging the struggle for social progress in south Korea and national reunification under the banner of great Juche, noted the reporter.

He continued:

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification has been built up with revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, definitely realized the unity of the ranks in idea, will and action based on the Juche idea and established an orderly organisational system from the centre to the lowest cell.

This is the greatest victory and proud summing-up of the construction of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification over the last one decade.

Referring to the south Korean situation and the question of national reunification, the reporter said:

Thanks to the energetic activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and the patriotic advance of the masses of the people, the overall situation in south Korea today is developing in favour of the fighting people and to the disadvantage of the enemy.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers are viciously scheming to find a way out of their crisis in stepping up the policies of fascism and war and perpetuating the division of our country.

In order to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists are persistently trying to freeze the present division of our country and hastening the preparations for a war of aggression, while amassing their aggression forces in south Korea and other Far Eastern areas.

The "three-way talks" claimed by the U.S. imperialists to be a new "diplomatic initiative" is, in essence, nothing but a sinister plot to cover up their policy of aggression and war, mislead public opinion and create "two Koreas."

It is high time the U.S. imperialists give up their interference in the internal affairs of our nation and took their hands off the Korean question.

The U.S. imperialists should abandon their aggressive design to maintain their colonial rule over south Korea by creating "two Koreas" and, furthermore, swallow up the whole of Korea and should withdraw their aggression troops from south Korea at an early date in accordance with the UN resolution and their own "commitments."

If the United States truly want peace in our country and the peaceful reunification of Korea, it should come out without delay to Korea-U.S. talks for withdrawing U.S. troops from south Korea and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as we already proposed.

If the U.S. imperialists, defying our repeated warnings, stay on in south Korea and continue their colonial rule, instigate the puppets and obstruct reunification, and pursue a new war of aggression contrary to the interests of the American people, they will get nothing therefrom.

The reporter went on:

Complying with the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists on Korea, the south Korean rulers are still persistently clinging to the policy of fascism, war and division and laying more grave obstacles in the way of national reunification.

The south Korean authorities, for all their loud talk about north-south "dialogue" and "peaceful unification", are, in deeds, racing headlong toward confrontation and division.

We must not have a dialogue for division but have only a dialogue for reunification.

The dialogue for the solution of the reunification question should under all circumstances be a wide-range all-nation dialogue participated in by representatives of all political parties and organisations at home and abroad and authorities, and personalities of all circles.

Our proposal for convening an all-nation congress is the most effective way for successfully realizing the all-nation dialogue.

We hold that, if the south Korean authorities truly want to have a dialogue with us and have the intention to reunify the country, they should change the nation-splitting policy for the policy of reunification and immediately respond to our proposal for convening the all-nation congress.

We declare once again that we always leave the door of dialogue flung open for the peaceful reunification of the country and are willing to meet anyone at any time, if he wish to contact us and discuss the question of reunification with us.

If one repent of his past and take a stand for national unity and reunification, even though he sought the confrontation and split of the nation until yesterday, we will advance hand in hand with him.

Saying that for the promotion of great national unity and acceleration of the peaceful reunification of the country, the democratization of society should be realized in south Korea at once, the reporter demanded that the south Korean authorities ensure the legal status of the political parties underground including the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and unconditionally and thoroughly guarantee the freedom of their political activities.

The south Korean authorities should not do foolish acts of committing indelible crimes against the nation and digging their graves themselves, but choose the road of national unity and peaceful reunification, said the reporter. (KCNA)

RPR Issues Appeal to S. Korean People

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on August 25 issued an appeal "To the South Korean People" on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the party, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

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Noting that today a serious situation has been created in south Korea where there is the nation, but no independence, there is people, but no democracy, there is territory, but no reunification, the appeal said:

Indeed, the situation created in this land today presents the scene of an extreme crisis.

This rigorous reality in which the nation is in danger and the people's life and rights have been pushed to the limit of endurance calls the entire popular masses to the plaza of independence, democracy and reunification.

The root cause of the obliteration of sovereignty in colonial south Korea is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule.

All the democratic patriotic forces of south Korea should unite in one body and make all-out efforts for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and all weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea, an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and frustration of the reinvasion of militarist Japan in all fields.

Saying that it is an urgent demand of the social development in south Korea to announce the end of fascism, excrements of the colonial rule, and create a new history of democracy in south Korea, the appeal stressed the necessity of vigorously waging a struggle to realise the democratisation of society and put a stop to the violation of human rights.

It went on:

The purpose of our people longing for democratisation is to establish a democratic coalition government which would enforce genuine democratic politics.

All democratic patriotic forces of south Korea should rise up as one and fight to destroy the "*yusin*" fascist "regime" and build on its grave a democratic coalition government represented by all strata, all parties and all groupings.

All the opposition persons should actively unite in the anti-fascist democratic resistance of patriotic people and form a broad anti-"*yusin*" united front and thus deal successive blows to the "*yusin*" fascist dictatorial "regime."

The appeal continued:

It is the greatest task for our nation to terminate the history of national division and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

The patriotic people of all strata should rise up in one body to decisively frustrate the manoeuvres of permanent division of the splittists at home and abroad seeking two states, two nations and achieve a reunified country, a reunited nation.

They should realise an independent dialogue of the nation for independent and peaceful reunification, not allowing any outside interference, and wage a nation-wide struggle to arrange a wide-range dialogue broadly represented by all political parties, groupings and circles at home and abroad including the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, not a dialogue between authorities alone or unrealistic "three-way talks."

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification will daringly wage the struggle for national reunification, united in one body with the democratic patriotic forces of various circles, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point policy of national reunification put forward as a common charter of reunification of the nation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and centripetal core of national reunification.

(KCNA)

35th Romanian Liberation Day Observed

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on August 23 dedicated an editorial article to the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

The editorial headlined "35 Years of Creation and Changes" said that the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke was a historic landmark in realising the age-old desire of the Romanian people for national independence and class liberation. On this day the Korean people extend warmest congratulations to the fraternal Romanian people, it said, and went on:

The Romanian people have turned their country once backward into an independent socialist country with modern industry and agriculture in a short span of time with their creative labour.

Today they are energetically striving to further consolidate the independence and sovereignty of the country and build a multilaterally developed socialist society and have made shining successes in this under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The international position of the Romanian Socialist Repuplic is rising with each passing day.

All these successes are valuable fruits of the independent stand and efforts of the Romanian people.

The Korean people regard all the successes registered by the fraternal Romanian people in the revolution and construction as common successes of the socialist forces and sincerely rejoice over them as over their own.

The Korean and Romanian peoples are class brothers advancing shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are favourably developing day by day.

The mutual visits of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the respected and beloved guide of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and meetings between them several times were signal occasions in developing the comradely and fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples to a new, higher stage.

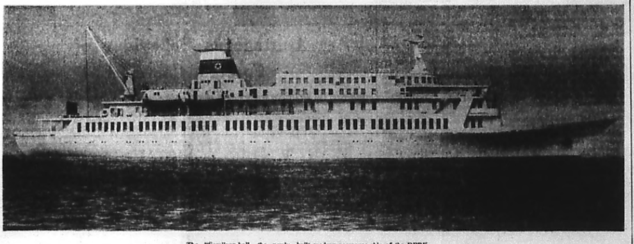
The Romanian party, government and people as always render active support and encouragement to our people in socialist construction and in the cause of the country's reunification.

Our people note with satisfaction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples are strengthening and developing in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between Korea and Romania.

The Korean people will make energetic efforts to bring into fuller bloom their friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people in conformity with the common desire and aspiration of the two peoples for the victory of the anti-imperialist and socialist causes.

A Pyongyang meeting held on August 20 at the People's Palace of Culture celebrating the 35th anniversary of the Romanian liberation day. Similar meetings also held in various places of the DPRK. A Romanian film week opened on August 23, too.

DPRK's New Shuttle Ship "Samjiyon-ho" Arrives Here



The "Samjiyon-ho", the newly built modern passenger ship of the DPRK

The new shuttle ship "Samjiyon-ho" arrived at Niigata Port in Japan on August 28. It was sent by President Kim Il Sung for a new shuttle service for Korean residents in Japan. The new homeland visiting service opened on August 12 this year, was made available to Koreans here wishing to visit their family members and relatives who returned to the DPRK and now live there.

The "Samjiyon-ho" is a 8,332-ton passenger ship, 129.3-meter long, 19-meter wide and 28.8-meter high, with five floors. The ship is equipped with remote-controlled navigational aids, loading and unloading facilities. The maximum speed of the ship is 17.5 knots, its cruising speed being 16.5 knots (it takes 36 hours for it to reach Wonsan from Niigata).

The ship can accomodate 200 passengers. It has rooms for two, four, six and twelve passengers, rooms for 2-4 people being the leading type. There are a well-furnished medical care room, two restaurants, one big and the other small. The big one can serve 100 passengers at a time. It can also be used as a banquet hall.

On the top floor of the ship, there is an observatory, Rest rooms are found on every floor near the central spiral stairs.

Temperature and humidity are automatically controlled. The "Samjiyon-ho" also has a side gate and a big park for passengers' cars.

All facilities of the "Samjiyon-ho" are made so as to serve the fellow countrymen visiting their homeland so that they may spend a pleasant time on a voyage.

The shuttle ship carries the warm love of President Kim Il Sung who always cares for his compatriots abroad.

The "Samjiyon-ho" is also a fruit of the labour of the DPRK's shipbuilding workers. The big modern passenger ship was built in only six months with Korea's own technique, own materials and own labour according to the independent national economic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

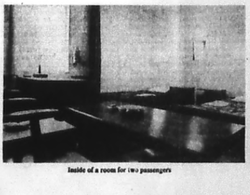
☆ ☆ ☆

During the current Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984), greater efforts are being made for the development of shipbuilding to meet the demand of the advancing economy.

The WPK set the task for the shipbuilding workers of building during the Second Seven-Year Plan period 20,000-ton 50,000-ton, 100,000-ton freighters, fishing boats including 20,000-ton factory ships, refrigerator ships and 3,750-ton stern trawlers as well as a great number of self-propelling dredges, crane ships and various other types of technical vessels.

For the rapid development of water transport and coastal fishing, great importance is also attached to the building of small- and middle-class ships. Major shipyards are located in Chongjin, Sinpo, Wonsan, Kim Chaek, Nampo and Sinuiju.

Since economic exchange is expected to be increasingly activated with foreign countries, construction of many large cargo ships and well-equipped ports is under way in various parts of the DPRK.



Inside of a room for two passengers

A big restaurant which can serve 100 passengers

On August 29, one more 14,000-ton cargo ship "Taehongdan" was completed at the Chongjin Shipyard. The new large cargo ship was built in two months or so. So far, the Chongjin Shipyard has built many ships including the 14,000-ton cargo ships "Wangjaesan," "Osandok" and "Tumangang."

Port expansion projects have been energetically pushed ahead in the past year and half. The expansion of Haeju Port has already been completed and that of Nampo Port has entered its final stage.

They have been further modernized with modern loading and unloading equipment such as cranes and fork-lifts, belt conveyers and silos.

During the first half of this year alone, 238 fork-lifts were additionally sent to ports. Freighter traffic at the trading ports during this period was more than 3.7 times that in the like period of 1970.

Thanks to great successes which were gained by the shipbuilding workers, the nation's shipping is developing at a high rate.

The shipping station of the country shortened the turnround of the cargo vessels by an average of 0.2 days compared with that in the same period of last year by actively mechanizing loading and unloading operation.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period, the country will develop coastal and river transport, boost the freight transport capacity by further modernizing ports, and increase trade shipping still more with its own ships by building many cargo vessels of the 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 ton classes.

Comprehensive Mechanization of Agriculture under Way

The comprehensive mechanization of agriculture is progressing at fast pace in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In the near future, the number of the tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land will reach 8 to 10 and that of lorries 3 to 4.

Korea has the Kumsong Tractor Plant with an annual production capacity of tens of thousands and other tractor plants turning out various types of tractors and the huge Sungri Automobile Combine.

Output grows year after year at the tractor and automobile plants which are further modernized and automated in keeping with the rapid development of industry.

The nation's tractor output in the first half of the year increased 13 per cent above the same period of last year, 17 per cent at the Kumsong Tractor Plant in particular.

Tractor production centres are found in many places of the country. They manufacture various types of tractors, big and small, such as "Pungnyon," "Chollima," "Chonjin" and "Chungsong."

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period, the nation's annual tractor output will be lifted to 45,000 through the further reinforcement of the Kumsong Tractor Factory and other existing tractor factories.

This period also witnessed an increase of the output of lorries, rice-transplanters, harvesters and other farm machines.

Fairly high is the level of mechanization of the agriculture which is constantly equipped with modern machines.

At the end of 1977, the number of the tractors per 100 hectares of arable land reached 6 in the flat areas and 5 in the in-between and mountain areas, and that of lorries one.

There has been a massive supply of rice-transplanters, harvesters and other modern farm machines. Their number today is several times that in 1970.

A number of cooperative farms have 7 or 8 tractors per 100 hectares of arable land.

The Kangan Cooperative Farm in Unpa county, North Hwanghae Province, has an average of 8 tractors, 15 rice-transplanters and over 20 trailing farm machines per 100 hectares of cultivated land. Eight tractors and 8 or 9 rice-transplanters per 100 hectares of cultivated land are now working in Yaksu-ri, Changsong county, North Pyongan Province, which was an out-of-the-way mountain area before liberation.

With the level of mechanization rising, the farmers tend a large area of paddy and non-paddy fields, while working with ease.

At the Taehongdan County Combined Farm, Ryanggang Province, each of the agricultural working people tends 30 hectares of wheat fields and all the work including ploughing, thrashing, weeding, harvesting and hauling operations are done by machines.

"Y.H. Trading Co., Case" Stirs Up New Coalition of Anti-Pak Forces

The brutal assault on women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company, the New Democratic Party (NDP) and reporters by the puppet policemen has raised severe criticisms among the south Korean people of all sectors, including opposition parties, the press and religious circles, developing it into a political issue.

OPPOSITION PARTIES

The New Democratic Party on Aug. 13 held a "general meeting" and adopted a five-point resolution which said that the NDP would resort to the most effective method to struggle to the last moment in one body to carry through its demand.

More than 100 NDP members, including "national assemblymen" began to stage a sit-down for an indefinite period.

Kim Yong Sam, President of the New Democratic Party, denounced the the fascist clique's suppression of the labour movement, saying that the price and labour problems cannot be solved with force or violence.

The local organizations of the NDP also staged struggles against the Pak "regime", calling upon the public to stage a joint struggle against the present repressive "regime".

The second opposition party, the Democratic Unification Party (DUP), Aug. 15 decided to join in the struggle of the NDP and stage a sit-in in the headquarters of the NDP.

PRESS

The South Korean Journalists' Association denounced the group assault by the puppet police authorities on journalists who were covering a sit-in of women workers and said that the police action was an act which totally denied the freedom of news coverage.

On Aug. 13 it made public a statement denouncing the police assault on reporters and demanding the authorities explain to the people the whole truth about the incident and officially apologize for it.

The Chairman of the Association of Newspaper Editors, its steering committee chairman and its general secretary called on the puppet home minister to strongly protest against the outrage against the reporters and demanded he apologize for this and punish the policemen who had assaulted reporters and guarantee against the recurrence of such an incident by the police.

The South Korean Journalists' Association sent an open letter of questions to the puppet clique about the intensified suppression of the press in south Korea in connection with the sit-in of the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company.

CHRISTIANS

The Chairman of the Youth Subcommittee of the Human Rights Committee of the Consultative Council of Christians Churches of South Korea Aug. 14 made public a statement which demands that the authorities start a probe into the conditions of the workers occasioned by the bankruptcy of the Y.H. Trading Company.

Not only south Koreans but the world public have denounced the brutal action of the puppet authorities.

Thus, the struggle against the dictatorial Pak "regime" has been strengthened day by day.

Women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company staged a sit-in to protest an irresponsible plant shutdown by the empolyer of the company.

At first, the main problem was an economic issue, not a political one.

But the recent incident has served to develop the struggle of south Koreans for their right to existence into a joint anti-"government" struggle of opposition parties, democratic forces and workers, and into a political issue.

Thus, a labour dispute in a company has developed into a political problem.

All the democratic forces, including workers, are beginning to launch a joint struggle to overthrow the "*yusin*" system and democratize the south Korean society.

Han Byong Chae, "national assemblymen" of the NDP stressed that restoration of democracy points to the only way of living and that he would stand in the van of the struggle of the whole nation for democracy.

The New Democratic Party and the Democratic Unification Party on Aug. 27 reached a final agreement on the merger of the two opposition parties after the talks between the president of the NDP and the president of the DUP.

Then, what has made a labour problem develop into a political problem and what has made the people fight Pak's fascist dictatorship?

One of the reasons is that the south Korean workers have realized the limitations of their struggle, that they cannot solve their problems by themselves alone.

They keenly felt that their demand would be realized only when the Pak junta resigned from the office and the south Korean society became democratized, and made up their minds to carry the day by the united strength of all the anti-"government" forces.

When the riot policemen stormed the national headquarters of the NDP and forcibly removed the women workers of the Y.H. Trading Company, the struggle of women workers became political.

Dissident leaders, including Lee Mun Yong, former professor at Koryo University, played a very important role in developing the labour dispute into a political issue, acting as intermediaries between the women workers and the NDP.

In recent years, dissidents and students in south Korea have upheld slogans for the protection of rights of workers and farmers as their fighting slogans, and went deeply among the south Korean grass roots so that ties between them and the broad masses of the people have been strengthened.

The recent developments in south Korea show that the struggle of all the democratic forces for democracy has entered its new stage.

The major opposition New Democratic Party, aware of anti-"*yusin*" and anti-"government" sentiments among the south Korean people, has endeavoured to form a united front by rallying all the democratic forces around the single slogan—Against "*yusin*" and "government,"—thus turning the workers' movement into a political conscious movement.

Developments in south Korea after the incident clearly reflect the strengthened ties of opposition parties, democratic forces and workers.

Whatever desperate efforts the Pak junta makes to suppress the people for its political survival, it is no doubt that its end is made nearer by the united struggle of the south Korean people in all walks of life.

Over 3,000 south Koreans including members of the Opposition New Democratic Party, students and religious men on Aug. 28 held memorial services for the late Kim Gyong Suk who was killed in the police assault on Aug. 11.

Appeal of Workers at Y.H. Trading Co.

How Can We Find Way to Live?

The workers of Y.H. Trading Co., held on Apr. 13 an emergency meeting of the trade union members. At the meeting an appeal was unanimously adopted. Following is a gist of the appeal:

We have taken the lead in the economic development of the country by working hard as workers for modernization. We have shown great sincerity in our service to our country and have been faithful to our parents. There should be nothing wrong on the part of these workers in gathering in an emergent situation in which their living is threatened, and in earnestly demanding their right to life.

The company abused the policy of the state and the financial system of a bank by taking money to the U.S., which the workers earned for the development of the country. They embezzled a huge sum of money, amounting to 1.5 billion won (in south Korean currency), which was borrowed from a bank. But, they are not punished but live in luxury. They robbed us of everything and discharged us employees. These acts are unjustifiable.

In addition, the bank lent over 4 billion won to the company, though it knew the company's assets totaled only 2.3 billion won. This is also unjustifiable.

During the early period of two years (1966-67), the Y.H. Trading Co., had no bank debt. In 1968, its debts reached 299 mil. won, 432 mil. won in 1971, 608 mil. won in 1973. The debts jumped 1,691 mil. won in 1976 when 1.5 bil. won was not returned by the board chairman Chang Ryong Ho. The debts drastically increased to 3,173 mil. won in 1977 when the newly appointed president of the company took over Orion Electronics Co.

The company's interest on bank loans reached 321 mil. won in 1977, which exceeded the labor cost of the company in the year. Now, it owes the Chofung Bank 4,050 mil. won.

People deposit money with banks by saving pennies. However, the money thus saved and deposited was financed for improper purposes. The bank is to blame in this respect.

In our Apr. 6 resolution, we requested the company to give a reply by Apr. 11. However, our lawful demand for the right to life has been ignored and we are at a loss what to do.

The company doesn't yet get the announcement of the business abandoned. The Chofung Bank says that each of us should find a way to live.

If the authorities concerned repeatedly say "wait," how can we demand our right and how can we find a way to live?

We sent our appeal and dicision to the press organs. However, they were not delivered to those places. It is no wonder that we couldn't see our struggle reported in newspapers.

We think we are not waging our struggle from a selfish motive in order to press only for our demand.

We ask you to help us win victory in our just struggle.

Letter of Late Kim Gyong Suk

Kim Gyong Suk, a 21-year old female worker at the "Y.H. Trading Co.," who was killed in the police assault on Aug. 11, had written a letter to her mother and younger brother before she joined a sit-in in protest against the company's decision to close business operation.

She was one of the many south Korean female workers who suffered from the inevitable outcome of Seoul's "high economic growth policy."

South Korea's mass-circulation daily "Chungang Ilbo" carried the full text of her letter in its Aug. 13 issue.

Follows a gist of her letter:

I am writing a letter to you because recently I have been unable to meet you because of some problems in the company.

I am working for a big corporation. However, Board Chairman Chang Ryong Ho of the company changed his money to foreign currency a few years ago to keep it in the United States. It has resulted in worsening the living of our workers.

Although our company won the "President's Prize" as it ranked high in terms of export performance, the wealthy president and board chairman have disappeared somewhere, forsaking us workers, and saying that they are satisfied with their own living. But the management of the company made a unilateral announcement that the company had gone bankrupt.

Though powerless workers, we are waging a vigorous struggle with our united strength.

At present, our unity is strong in the company, and we are having a good time, laughing and cheering up our spirits.

Especially, I would like to tell you that the board chairman is probably planning something by mobilizing all means at his disposal. Please don't trouble yourselves about me. Don't believe other's words. Believe only my letter.

My dear mother!

It is hardly possible for me to leave the company and find another job, because clothes do not sell and jobless workers are increasing in number, because of continuing price hikes. We are united to the last for the sake of young workers here and against the company, and we will win final victory.

I tell you again I will do what I should and will help Jung Sin (my dear brother) to the last as his sister.

I will meet you as soon as the company's problem was settled.

Millionaires like the board chairman and the president Chang Ryong Ho are living in luxury and have their own way to the workers. But we poor workers, remembering our basic stands, will live a clear, sincere and just life.

EDITORIAL:

Combined War Game in Okinawa Aims for "Emergency" in Korea

U.S. 7th Fleet ships including the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk (right) steam toward Okinawa during "Fortress Gale."

The Carter administration staged a frantic combined military maneuver codenamed "Fortress Gale" for two weeks from Aug. 18 in Okinawa when there were growing voices calling for GI pullout from south Korea and other parts of Asia.

The Asian people were given a great shock when they heard the news that the exercise, the greatest ever held in the Pacific since the Vietnam War, involved about half of the roughly 50 ships, 50,000 sailors of the 7th Fleet and 40,000 Marines, including the Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa.

The war game was remarkable because of the following: It was staged when the "U.S.-Japan-south Korea military integration" had gone beyond the stage of discussing practical questions, through the mutual visits of military brasshats of the three countries; and it was staged on the supposition of a surprise landing attack on the Korean Peninsula, the Persian Gulf and the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Still vivid in our memory is the fact that the Carter administration March last conducted a massive joint war game dubbed "Team Spirit '79," the largest since the 1953 Korean ceasefire, on the supposition of a nuclear war against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, involving over 170,000 U.S. and south Korean troops.

Then, the Carter administration, on the pretext of a need for "equilibrium of power" on the Korean Peninsula, decided on a freeze of the withdrawal of U.S. ground combat troops from south Korea until 1981. In addition, the administration pledged Seoul to uphold the American commitment to give a large amount of military aid to strengthen its combat power, and keep it under what it termed a "nuclear umbrella."

Meanwhile, following "Team Spirit '79," "U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise" codenamed "Raydesk '79" was staged in south Korea, involving the ground forces and naval forces of the two countries, and small-scale combined war games have been conducted near the Military Demarcation Line.

With the intention to attain this aggresssive design, the "Japan-south Korea military cooperation system" has been promoted by the U.S. these days. This move was graphically illustrated by the results of the recent visit to Seoul of the Japanese defense chief Yamashita and of the subsequent talks he had with U.S. defense officials.

Under the auspicies of the United States, the Japanese authorities assume a positive posture to partake in the new Asian strategy of the U.S.

Therefore, it is not fortuitous that the defense chiefs of the U.S. and Japan and south Korea as the cores of the new Asian strategy of the U.S.

Several Japanese Self-Defense officials were among the U.S. troops taking part in "Fortress Gale," though the Japanese defense authorities made no official announcement about the SDF men taking part in the exercise. This is deeply related to the fact that Yamashita agreed with U.S. Defense Secretary Brown to conduct a joint military maneuver with the U.S. forces in Japan even on the ground.

In addition, it is a well-known fact that the Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa is a line-up force of the "mobile striking forces" and "quick reaction forces" scheduled to be established on the supposition of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

It is also no accident that the peace-loving Japanese people expressed grave concern over the fact that the Japanese authorities intended to utilize U.S. bases in Japan including Okinawa as a advance base for their Korean aggression, while they are promoting the "Japan-south Korea military alliance system," saying that "the security on the Korean Peninsula is indispensable for the security of Japan," and are strengthenig the combat power of the JSDF on a large-scale, on the pretext of a fictitious "threat from the Soviet Union."

The Carter administration reaffirmed its commitments to maintain its presence in Asia as a "deterrent" to an attack by an enemy country. But facts clearly show that the United States is stepping up its war preparations in Asia.

It is ridiculous that the Carter administration which has maintained its military presence in south Korea for its aggressive purpose, on various cooked-up reasons, should comment on the "security" of the Korean Peninsula.

The dangerous nest of the new Asian strategy of the Carter administration is proved by the fact that it has been maintaining large armed forces in Asia, which runs counter to present trends there —the Asian situation is decisively inclined to a "detente,"— and are staging massive war games, creating a war atmosphere, involving its allied countries in them.

Tension of the Korean Peninsula is not only a by-product of a "threat of invasion from the north " but of "one from the south," or U.S. military intervention in the reunification of Korea.

The Asian people can not but express grave concern over the fact that the U.S. is strengthening its aggressive military posture with its power politics, and is making the JSDF forces introduce large quantities of modern weapons into them, on the pretext of "threats from the Soviet Union."

All these facts clearly prove that at present the United States disturbs the peace of Asia.

There is no legitimate or logical reasons for U.S. military occupation of south Korea nor is there any objective reason for its presence in Asia.

If the Carter administration wants peace in Asia, it must stop its reckless war maneuvers, immediately withdraw all U.S. troops from south Korea and stop placing obstacles in the way of the solution of the Korean question.

It is useless for the Carter administration to try to demonstrate its combat power and mobile striking capabilities through such massive war games as "Team Spirit '79" and "Fortress Gale." It is an anachronistic attempt on the part of the U.S. to threaten the Korean and Asian people by force of arms.

S. Korea Stages Mil. Maneuver Near Seoul

The south Korean forces Aug. 27 kicked up a military racket reminding one of a real war with a massive mobilization of military hardware in Seoul district.

In daytime an air-raid alarm was sounded and a flying corps of the air force appeared in the sky over Seoul to start the exercise and then tanks, armoured cars, "TOW" missiles, "Vulcan" guns and other means of war were thrown into Seoul district.

The exercise continued into the night.

Meanwhile, war exercises were also staged in other areas of south Korea.

Upset by the anti-"government" sentiments mounting among the people with the brutal suppression of the women workers at the Y.H. Trading Co., the south Korean armed forces staged another massive military exercise to threaten the people and divert their attention elsewhere.

Rescue Move for Japan-Resident S. Korean Pol. Prisoners

Representatives of the "National Liaison Council for Rescuing Li Chol," "the Committee for Rescuing Japan-Resident (South) Korean Political Prisoners" and "the Society for Rescuing Japan-Resident (South) Korean Students Illegally Arrested on November 22" launched a request action vis-a-vis the Japanese government in connection with the expiration of the prison term of Min Hyang Suk, wife of Li Chol, Japan-resident (south) Korean "political prisoner" in south Korea, on August 23.

On August 20 the representatives called at the Foreign Ministry and handed over a letter of request to Foreign Minister Sonoda.

Stressing that the Japanese government should immediately take measures for saving the human rights of Li Chol and Min Hyang Suk, the letter demanded:

To request the south Korean "government" through an official document to unconditionally release Min Hyang Suk;

To convey the letter of request, the petition and signatures of supporters to the statement demanding the immediate release of Li Chol and Min Hyang Suk;

To confirm the complete release of Min Hyang Suk and inform the rescue organisations of its results;

To investigate into the treatment of Min Hyang Suk after the expiration of the "prison term";

To investigate into the treatment of Li Chol after the "reduction of penalty" on August 15;

To unconditionally permit the re-entry of 8 persons "on parole" on Aug. 15 and reinstate them to their original status;

To demand the south Korean "government" through an official document give up the "execution" of Choe Chol Gyo, Chin Du Hyon, Paek Ok Gwang, Kang Jong Hon and Kang U Gyu whose "death sentences" have been "confirmed" and immediately and unconditionally release all the Japan-resident (south) Korean political prisoners.

Korean Woman Here Can't Take Nurse Test

A 27-year-old Japan-born Korean woman seeking to become a nurse complained at a human rights meeting held here on Aug. 25 that the Welfare Ministry of Japan had refused to let her sit for a state license examination on grounds that she was not a "proper" senior high school graduate.

She is Miss Im Gyongja, of Higashi Osaka City, who went to work at the Kyowa Hospital in Ikuno-ku, Osaka, after she graduated from a Korean senior high school in Osaka in 1971.

While working, she studied and obtained a practical nursing license in 1973.

Hoping to become a full-fledged nurse, she attended night classes at an advanced nursing school from which she graduated this spring.

Believing that she was thus qualified to take a state examination set for Mar. 18, she sent an application to the Welfare Ministry.

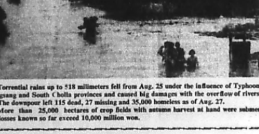
Miss Im, however, was ruled ineligible because the Korean high school was officially listed as a "miscellaneous" school. Only graduates of "regular" senior high schools were entitled to take the test, she was informed.

Another application filed for an examination that was held on Aug. 19 was similarly turned down, Miss Im said.

She said that the rejection was a great disappointment since she had spent more than eight years studying and working to become a full-fledged nurse. She also urged that allowances be made because her fellow workers at her place of employment include as many as 30 Korean practical nurses who are placed in a similar plight.

The Japanese government has not yet officially recognized 153 Korean national schools here as "regular" schools. Therefore, those who graduated from Korean national schools should encounter difficulties when they attempt serious efforts to obtain a various kinds of occupational licenses and take state examinations here.

Typhoon Seriously Damages S. Korea



SOUTH KOREAN VILLAGERS WADE THROUGH FLOODWATERS NEAR PUSAN, SOUTH KYONGSANG PROVINCE

Torrential rains up to 518 millimeters fell from Aug. 25 under the influence of Typhoon Judy in Pusan and South Kyongsang and South Cholla provinces and caused big damages with the overflow of rivers and landslides.

The downpour left 115 dead, 27 missing and 35,000 homeless as of Aug. 27.

More than 25,000 hectares of crop fields with autumn harvest at hand were submerged or buried under silt. The losses known so far exceed 10,000 million won.

Wilfred Burchett:

Carter's Perjury

Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett who is famous for his devotion as an assignment man for the Vietnam War wrote an article headlined "Carter's Perjury" in the Aug. 5 issue of the French journal "Afrique-asie."

In the article, he said:

Many papers wrote that the visit of U.S. President Carter to south Korea late June was successful. But, in fact, it was a complete fiasco.

Carter clearly announced that he had no intention to fulfil his presidential election campaign "pledges" in 1976 to withdraw American troops from south Korea.

Pak Jung Hi detained 63 noted opponents including Yun Bo Son and Kim Dae Jung during the sojourn of the U.S. president, thus showing how he respected Carter's statements on human rights. During Carter's stay in Seoul, Pak Jung Hi enforced a strict press censorship so that south Korean papers might not carry even a call for "respect for human rights" with which Carter had embellished his many speeches.

But Carter promised to increase U.S. military aid to south Korea, tolerating such "rebuffs" of Pak Jung Hi.

Edward Walsh, "Washington Post" journalist, who accompanied the president wrote that the main purpose of Carter's visit to Seoul "reaffirm the military commitments to south Korea in face of the arms buildup of north Korea."

As to the "arms buildup of north Korea" about which the apologists of Carter were fond of clamouring without any ground, it is merely a slogan aimed at justifying Carter's abandonment of his "pledges" of troop pullout from south Korea.

Carter tried to conceal the bellicose aspect of his visit to Seoul by noisily advertizing his proposal on "three-way talks" over the reunification question.

It is only too natural that north Korea showed a sceptical reaction to his proposal.

Carter made a "promise" to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea. But he did not honour it. He showed that he has no intention to do so.

As for Pak Jung Hi, he is determined to sabotage any attempt to reunify the country. Under the south Korean "constitution" of 1972, a mere mention of reunification is a crime, and speculatively, even Carter who spoke about this question in south Korea should have been arrested.

This may be the reason why the official communique does not touch upon the reunification question.

During his visit to Seoul Carter avoided the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a complete peace agreement, which has been raised as a basic question.

The armistice agreement was a bilateral agreement concluded between the United States (in the name of the United Nations) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. All the efforts of the DPRK to hold a dialogue with the United States have proved unsuccessful so far the U.S. proposal on entirely contrary to the cause of reunification.

All the proposals advanced by north Korea by taking into full consideration the concrete realities including even the question of the two totally different regimes have been turned down. Pyongyang did not wholly reject the proposal of Carter and Pak Jung Hi. North Korea made it clear that if south Korea abandons the position of rejecting reunification after the beginning of a bilateral discussion with the United States, it may be left to participate in the discussion.

Nat'l Conf. of Journalists Held

A national conference of journalists was held in Pyongyang for two days from August 17, according to a KCNA report.

Present there were leading men of the press, journalists and editors of the central and local press, more than 3,000 in all.

The conference reviewed the successes and experiences accumulated in the domain of the press in the past period and discussed tasks for effecting a new revolutionary turn in the propaganda through the mass media in conformity with the developing realities.

The reporter and speakers noted that it was a most important success gained in the period under review that the publications, news agency and radios successfully carried out their mission and role as the sharpest and powerful ideological weapon of the Workers' Party of Korea, thus making a contribution to accelerating the modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea.

The conference laid stress on the necessity of further enhancing the functions and role of the newspapers, news agency, radios and all the publications in conformity with huge revolutionary tasks facing us today and the demand of the prevailing situation.

It discussed revision of the rules of the Korean Journalists' Union and adopted new rules.

A new leading body of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union was elected at the Conference. Kim Gi Nam was reelected Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Aug. 15

* An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola was signed in Luanda.

Aug. 16

* Alan Louisy, Prime Minister of St. Lucia, met Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Guyana visiting that country.

Aug. 20

* Yun Jon Sop, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, presented his credentials to Lao President Souphanouvong.

Aug. 21

* A delegation of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone headed by E.T. Kamara, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone and its Deputy Secretary-General, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

* A joint communique on establishing diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Republic of Nicaragua was signed in Managua.

Aug. 22

* A friendship game between the women's basketball team of the DPRK and the August 1 Women's Basketball Team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was held at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. The game ended 89:76 in favour of the host team.

* The Central Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Kim Yong Sun as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Hungarian People's Republic.

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun left Pyongyang for China.

Aug. 23

* A friendship match between the DPRK soccer team and the Japanese national soccer selection was held at the Moranbong Stadium.

The match ended in a draw 0:0.

Earlier, the Japanese national soccer selection had a friendship match with the Haeyang football team of the DPRK in Nampo, which ended 0:0.

Aug. 24

* Li Qiang, Minister of Foreign Trade of China, met with Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK, and his party and hosted a reception.

Aug. 26

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam left Pyongyang by special plane to attend the foreign ministers' conference to be held before the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

Aug. 27

* An astronomical delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by A.G. Massevitch, Vice-President of the Astronomical Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Czechoslovak, Cuban, Polish and Hungarian army boxing teams arrived in Pyongyang by plane to participate in the boxing championships of friendly armies.

Nikola Paskalev Dimitrov, Major General of the People's Army of Bulgaria, who is official representative of the Friendly Armies Sports Committee, arrived by the same plane.

Army boxing teams of Romania and the Soviet Union had arrived earlier.

(KCNA)

Nat'l Industrial Art Exhibition

A national industrial arts exhibition opened at the Korean Art Gallery on August 22, according to KCNA report.

On display there are over 270 pieces of various handiworks created by craftsmen in different parts of the country. Among them are art ceramic ware, lacquerware inlaid with mother-of-pearl, metalworks, wood and embroidery works.

These handiworks are characterized by the variety of material, colour and shape.

The exhibition well shows the successes achieved in developing the industrial arts well known from olden times and making it positively contribute to the people's life.

Children in DPRK

"Little Xylophonist"

In the DPRK every child enjoys developing its talent for art from kindergarten age. This cute girl is also training herself to be an excellent musician.

Ten Days of Korean Books in USSR

Radio Moscow August 23 reported about the closure of the Ten Days of DPRK Books in the Soviet Union.

The radio said:

The Ten Days of Books of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea marking the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese imperialist yoke closed in the Soviet Union. In this period, exhibitions of books and illustrations of the fraternal country, readers' meetings and other functions were held in Moscow, Khabarovsk and other cities of the Soviet Union.

A reporter of Radio Moscow visited "Druzhba" Bookstore in Moscow which expanded remarkably the sale of books of people's Korea.

The bookstore is situated in Gorki Street in the central district of Moscow. Books brought out by publishing houses of socialist countries are on sale there. These days the Korean books room drew far more customers than usual. Flags of the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were hanging on a wall of the room. The book shelves were beautifully decorated.

The chief of the Korean book section said: The Korean Book Exhibition drew deep interest of Moscow citizens and guests in the capital. Over 150 kinds of books were displayed. Among them were socio-political books, literary and art works by contemporary Korean writers, dictionaries, reference books and juvenile books. Picture albums with beautiful illustrations showing historic relics, renowned spots of various cities and special products of the DPRK attracted keen interest of art lovers.

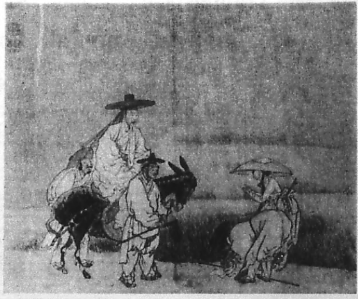
We met students studying Korean language, artists showing interest in Korean paintings and sculptures and scholars studying the Korean affairs among book buyers.

We asked a book buyer, who is a research worker at the Oriental Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, to tell about the book exhibition.

"I have seen the Korean books displayed at the exhibition with deep interest," he said, and went on: "I often come to this bookstore. Today I bought General History of Korea and Korean Archaeological Synopsis here. These books will help me study Korean history, of course."

It should be noted that the "Druzhba" Bookstore is not the only place where Soviet readers and specialists get familiar with Korean books. For instance, over the million copies of Korean books of some 220 kinds have been published in the Soviet Union since 1946. One hundred and eighty-four Korean proses, poems and dramas have been published in 21 Soviet national languages.

The holding of the Ten Days of Korean Books in the Soviet Union helped the Soviet working people broaden their knowledge of fraternal Korea and strengthen the friendly relations between the Soviet and Korean peoples.



Korean Paintings

"Farmer and Landlord" by Kim Duk Sin (15th~16th centuries)

Han Gyong Si, Weightlift World-Record Holder

Han Gyong Si, people's sportsman of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, lifted 111kg in the 52kg snatch, surpassing by 0.5kg the former world record set by Soviet weightlifter Alexandr Voronin and establishing a new world record at the weightlifting contests of the recent Seventh Summer Spartakiad of the Peoples of the USSR.

He carried off two gold medals in the snatch and total and a silver medal at the contests.

Han Gyong Si spent his childhood in Kobe, Japan.

His family had been subjected to all sorts of national humiliation and maltreatment under foreign skies till they returned to the embrace of the homeland by the 98th repatriation ship in October 1962.

In the warm bosom of President Kim Il Sung, he began to cultivate his talent. He was fond of weightlifting from middle school days.

In August 1970 when he was a fourth year student, he placed first at the National Middle School Weight-Lifting Contests. Experts found in him a future world top-notch weightlifter. Soon he was admitted to the February 8 Sports Team.

Imbued with a confidence and encouragement, he started full-scale training. He lifted thousands of kilograms every day, cultivating a staunch will and building up a giant's strength.

His tireless training paid off. In August 1977 he broke the then world record in the 52kg snatch by lifting 108.5 kg at the National Weightlifting Championships.

He participated in the Moscow International Weightlifting Contests in March last year and lifted 109.5kg to rewrite the world record in the 52 kg snatch.

He did not rest on his laurels. He lifted 111kg in the recent international contests to be a world record holder in this event.

He has participated in 14 international weightlifting contests, carrying off 12 gold, 8 silver and 6 bronze medals.

He is now undergoing hard training, resolved to add lustre to the honour of the country.

Brief Korean History (28)

Birth of Bourgeois Nat'l Movement

The modern history of Korea which began in the mid-19th century, was a history of revolutionary and patriotic struggles of the Korean people to overthrow the corrupt feudal system and repulse foreign aggressors.

In the mid-19th century, the capitalist relations, which were born already in the feudal society in the 18th century, developed further in Korea. During this period, new mines were developed in various areas of northwestern Korea and capitalist enterprises were further increased in number.

Around the same time, capitalist factories appeared in the ceramic industry. Although they were still small in scale, they had their own trade names such as "Choe Bong Yong Porcelain Factory," "Li Byong Ik Porcelain Factory" and "Taesok Porcelain Factory."

In this period, Pyongyang developed as a commercial center where merchants accumulated huge sums of capital. The accumulated capital was utilized as commercial and industrial loans, accelerating the formation of industrial capital and expanding capitalistic enterprises in scale.

Thus, while the Li dynasty was crumbling, ranks of the newly-emerging bourgeoisie were steadily increasing. Politico-economic forces aiming at the establishment of capitalist production as a system were gaining in strength. Capitalistic elements, aimed a advancing society, was hewing their own way, eroding the feudal system.

The feudal system faced a crisis from outside. In the mid-19th century, European capitalist countries made frequent aggressions against Asian countries, including Korea.

In 1863, Taewongun Li Ha Ung, father of Kojong, seized power, overthrowing the Kim family of Andong origin. Taewongun followed a reactionary policy to save the feudal system from the crisis.

Externally, he pursued a policy of isolation. He took steps to increase the nation's defense capabilities—consolidating military establishment' building warships and introducing modern weapons.

Kim Ok Kyun

Taewongun completely banned Catholicism, and many Christians were arrested and killed in 1866.

In the mid-19th century, ideas for enlightenment and civilization were getting stronger in Korea as a new bourgeois ideology. These ideas were spread in the 1850's through the 1860's by *chungin* (low-class officials) and leaders of *ryangban* origin, who recognized the backward feudal system as a national crisis.

These ideas called *Kaehwa* ideology succeeded the progressive character of *Silhak* (practical learning)—Practical learning opposed empty talk divorced from reality and demanded a reform of the corrupt system. Ryu Dae Chi represented the leaders in the earlier period of this movement.

The aim of *Kaehwa* ideology was to overthrow the feudal system and to establish a capitalist system. They stressed the following points: to change the feudal monarchy to a constitutional monarchy; to develop modern industry and commerce by setting up joint-stock corporations; to modernize the educational system and contents of education; and to modernize military education, training and equipment to strengthen the defense capabilities.

Kaehwa ideologists and its supporters actively spread *Kaehwa* ideology in defiance of suppression by dispotic feudal regime. In the earlier 1970's, a new political group led by Kim Ok Kyun—the *Kaehwa* faction—was formed. This faction aimed to develop capitalism in Korea. The birth of the *Kaehwa* faction meant an epochal change in the anti-feudal struggle.

Kim Ok Kyun and other *ryangban*-origin leaders rallied their colleagues of the same mind within the feudal government. Ryu Dae Chi and other *chungin*-origin elements expanded their influence among the common people.

Although the government harshly suppressed the *Kaehwa* faction, the ranks of he *Kaehwa* faction grew, rallying the military, citizens and even some merchants and capitalists.

The *Kaehwa* faction came to unfold full-scale activities, with the conclusion of unequal treaties forced on Korea by foreign capitalist aggressors, and the militarymen's uprising in 1882 as a turning point.

(To be continued)

World Bulletin

- ● Soviet geological prospecting workers discovered big coking coal deposits in the Baikal-Amur railway trunk line zone under construction in the Far Eastern area.
- ● Tass exposed a plan to hold a large-scale dangerous military exercise for strengthening the military tieup between Japan and the United States.
- ● The tenth typhoon this year swept the coastal area of Zhejiang Province, China.
- ● A Tass commentator published an article titled "The Robbers at the New York Airport" in connection with the unreasonable detention of a Soviet passenger plane by the U.S. authorities.
- ● A new hydroelectric power plant was built and put into operation in Golmud, Qinghai Province, China.
- ● The Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania reached an agreement recently upon restoring diplomatic relations between the two countries and exchanging ambassadors with each other before long.
- ● The machine-building industry is rapidly developing in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, the USSR.
- ● The Vorgashorskaya Coal Mine under the Vorkutaugol Complex of the Soviet Union reached its designed capacity 17 months ahead of schedule.
- ● A Panamanian paper exposed that the United States has built a training center in the Panama Canal Zone, where it is training "punitive forces."
- ● The Zambian National Security Forces smashed another terrorist group which had been reared as a "secret unit" by the South African racist clique.
- ● The Chinese Writers' Association for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technological Knowledge was set up in Beijing on Aug. 20

(KCNA)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (18)

Central Exhibition Hall of Industry and Agriculture

The Central Exhibition Hall of Industry and Agriculture (in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK) shows a part of economic successes which the people of the DPRK have achieved according to the construction policy of President Kim Il Sung for an independent national economy.

When visitors step into the hall they will find various types of machines, showing successes in the machine industry. Among them are a high-speed universal lathe, a high-speed precision lathe and a programmable lathe. A 18-meter turning lathe, a 20-meter lathe, a 6,000-ton press, a plane grinder, a shaper and different types of presses explain the high-level machine industry of the DPRK.

The DPRK produces many kinds of machines for automation of factories, such as computers and electron tubes. All these machines are made by the country's own techniques and labour.

A diesel locomotive, tractors and trucks are also displayed there.

After machines, mineral materials are displayed.

Specimens of useful minerals of Korea are exhibited there. Magnesite among the exhibits, is famous in the world for its quality and for the large reserves of it the country has.

Exhibits showing part of the successes of the chemical industry are most attractive to the visitors to the exhibition hall.

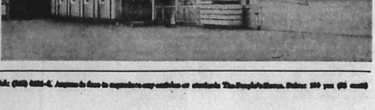
Since the completion of a large vinalon factory, the country has been producing fiber from coal. It is also producing ammonium from gasified anthracite.

Attracting a large number of visitors are fibers made from reeds, poplars and fir trees, as well as vinalon products.

As the visitors come to the end of the exhibition hall, they will see products showing the development of the DPRK's agriculture. Lots of exhibits explain the progress of farming due to the electrification, mechanization and chemicalization of farms and to the irrigation of paddy and dry fields.

Many foreigners visit the Central Exhibition Hall of Industry and Agriculture every year.

(To be continued)



THE PEOPLE'S KOREA [illegible]